

Physocnemum violaceipenne n. s., **Copris gopheri**, **Spalacopsis filum** and **Ancylocera brevicornis**.

By JOHN HAMILTON, M.D.

Physocnemum violaceipenne.—Black, thorax bituberculate, elytra violaceous, without ivory lines. Head short, very finely scabro-punctate, a broad transverse frontal impression in front of the eyes, which are rounded and moderately coarsely granulated, a fine median line; antennæ about the length of the body, ciliate beneath, scape short, conical; thorax about as long as the width of the base or apex, sides of thorax strongly arcuate, much widest at middle, from which they are rounded to base and apex, a strongly elevated median line from near apex to base, a large obtuse tubercle on each side on the disc just behind the middle, very finely scabro-punctate and with dense minute hairs; elytra violaceous, surface rather even, densely finely scabro-punctate, a little more coarsely toward base, parallel, slightly compressed at the sides at middle, apex margined, roundly truncate, with the angles obtuse, sides vertical till one-fourth before apex and separated from the disc by a humeral carina, disc with two slightly elevated lines, parallel to each other and to the humeral carina extending from base to three-fourths to apex; underside rather sparsely punctate and pubescent. Length .45 inch.

Described from two examples without apparent sexual difference. Taken at Jeannette, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, by Mr. H. Klages.

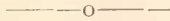
Differs from *brevilineum* by the complete absence of ivory lines and the much finer, denser, scabro-punctuation of the elytra, also the thicker and more serrate joints of the antennæ. The color is closely like that seen on fracturing a piece of Prussian blue.

Copris gopheri Schwarz.

This is one of the several beetles taken in Florida in the underground habitation of the digging tortoise, *Polyphemus gopheri*; it may, however, be a question whether it is entirely subterranean in its breeding habits. I have recently examined three female examples sent to Rev. Jerome Schmitt among other things, from Sanfield, Fla. These flew into the house at night to the lights; they differed in no respect from such as were obtained by digging, except in being more highly polished and intensely black. Whether these had been bred with the tortoise and came forth in quest of another habitation of the same kind, or may have been bred elsewhere, is open to investigation.

Spalacopsis filum Duval.

By some inadvertence this name was converted into *linum* in the synopsis of the Lamiinæ (Tr. Am. Ent. Soc. xxiii, 145), and the error was not observed till after publication. In the same paper, on page 169, a similar error occurs, where *Ancylocera brevicornis* Casey is said to be the female of *Elytroleptus divisus*; it should have been the female of *Ancylocera bicolor* Oliv.

**A NEW SPECIES OF PHILANTHUS FROM NEW MEXICO.**

By S. N. DUNNING, Hartford, Conn.

Philanthus psyche n. sp. ♀.—Length: body 9 mm.; of anterior wings 5 mm. Black, with white markings, inclined to yellowish on legs. Head subquadrate, slightly broader than high, densely and firmly punctate and covered with a short, sparse pubescence; clypeus, face and extension to emargination of eyes and small spot back of eyes white, except extension of color between the antennæ is inclined to lemon-yellow, clypeus rounded, and with four distinct teeth, the central incision longer and less distinct than others; ocelli in a triangle, first as large as last two combined; eyes emarginate, elongate oval, dark green; mandibles: first two-thirds white, last third black; scape: antennæ white at tip and below, above black, but white predominating; first joint of flagellum black, second black above and reddish brown below, larger at tip, remainder reddish brown, lighter below. Thorax black, with collar; four elongated spots on mesothorax near collar, tegulæ, tubercles, slightly curved mark back of same, scutellum, postscutellum, and two short lines on metathorax white, covered with short, sparse, whitish hair, closely and finely punctate; a slight cavity between markings on metathorax, also a larger cavity on posterior angle. Abdomen above more coarsely punctate than thorax, faint indications of pubescence, black with a large whitish band on segments 1-5, growing smaller towards tip, band on first segment consists of two semi-circles, curving towards tip and joined by a straight line on posterior side; band on second segment curved much as in first, but white is extended, so that instead of being in semi-circles there are two black spots in midst of white, but near posterior margin of the segment; third band consists of two rounded spots joined by a straight line; fourth and fifth similar, but fainter; last segment bronzed, edged with rufous, more coarsely and sparsely punctate, slightly emarginate; ventrals sparsely and about as coarsely punctate as last segment above, a faint tinge of rufous on posterior edge second segment; anterior coxæ black, trochanters white tipped inside, rest black, first half of femora black, rest whitish; tibia yellow, with elongated black spot inside; tarsi yellowish, inclined to rufous and armed with a series of long spines, longest in the middle; first joint long as second and third combined; middle coxæ white tipped out-